

CLUB
SCOTCH WHISKY

BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET

\$12.50 per Dozen

H. PRICE & CO.,

12, Queen's Road

No. 12,293.

號一廿月八年二零百九千一

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1902.

日八十月七年寅壬

PRICE, \$2.50 Per Month.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

MUNICH

DARK BAVARIAN
BEER

1 Case of 4 Bottles \$14.00

1 12 Bottles 14.50

H. PRICE & CO.,

12, Queen's Road.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.

Engineers, Shipbuilders, Boilermakers,
Blacksmiths, and Brass and Iron Founders.

COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS, STEAM WATER BOATS, LIGHTERS,
TUGS AND FAST STEAM LAUNCHES.

Pumps, Boilers, General Stores and Engineers' Tools of Every Description.

OFFICES & SALES-ROOMS. ENGINE & SHIPBUILDING WORKS,
40 & 42, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL, KOWLOON BAY.

W. S. BAILEY, MANAGER. E. O. MURPHY, ASSISTANT MANAGER.

CONTRACTORS FOR ALL KINDS OF ENGINEERING WORK.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND TENDERS.

Consulting and Superintending Engineers and Surveyors.

TONINE

FOR

DENGUE FEVER.

WATKINS, LIMITED,

APOTHECARIES HALL,

66 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, Executors of the
Estate of the late Mr AUGUSTO
JOSE DE ROZARIO, Deceased, carrying
on business under the style of 'Rozario
& Co.' have this day authorized and ap-
pointed Mr JOAO JOAQUIM LEIRIA to
Sign the name of the Firm of ROZARIO
& Co. and to CARRY ON the business as
heretofore.

LUIS CARLOS DE ROZARIO.
JOAO JOAQUIM LEIRIA.
Hongkong, 20th August 1902. 1719

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself as
Bill and Bullion Broker.
ALBR W. SCHELLHASS.
Hongkong, August 20, 1902. 1706

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr.
EDWARD LANGLEY has CEASED
to be connected with our business.
Mr. SOUTHER KENT has been AP-
POINTED our REPRESENTATIVE for the HAR-
BOUR and SHIPPING BUSINESS and all orders
committed to his charge will receive im-
mediate attention.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
J. R. CAPELL,
Manager.
Hongkong, August 4, 1902. 1621

ZETLAND HOUSE.

No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
BREAKFASTS, TIPPINS, TEAS,
DINNERS AND SUPPERS.
Moderate Charges.
MRS. WATLING,
Proprietress.
Hongkong, May 29, 1902. 1144

STEAMSHIP 'TINGSANG' GENERAL
AVERAGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
all Claims for damage to Cargo, and
for Cargo short received, must be sub-
mitted to the Adjuster Mr. F. S. FULCHER
(of the China Traders' Insurance Co.),
Hongkong, on or before the 15th Septem-
ber next, after which date no Claims will
be recognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
INDO-CHINA S. N. Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, August 14, 1902. 1677

EUROPEAN BAKERY CO.

142, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.
33, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

THE EUROPEAN BAKERY COM-
PANY respectfully inform the public
that they are now preparing to supply all
kinds of Breads, Cakes, Fancy Biscuits, &c.,
to their customers both in Hongkong and
Kowloon. Our Bread is made of German
yeast and best flour, and is the best Bread
that has ever been made in this Colony.
The work is under European supervision,
and people can be assured to have whole-
some and well baked Bread as they had
at home. All our Bread will be stamped
with the
Sample free on application to the above
address.
Price .. Seven Cents per Pound.
Hongkong, August 19, 1902. 1702

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

4 PRAYA CENTRAL

(NEAR THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE).

PACKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BOILER COMPOSITION,
ENGINE AND OTHER OILS,

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.
ALL ARTICLES OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.

BRADLEY & Co., Managers.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box con-
stitutes one of the most
acceptable Presents to those
at Home.



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIAL BLENDING
FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES.

Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the East & Kingdom.
Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50 Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00

HONGKONG HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, PROVIDED WITH EVERY COMFORT.
NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS.
TWO ELEVATORS.
NEW REFRIGERATING PLANT.
BEST QUALITY LIQUORS & PROVISIONS.

ASK FOR FERGUSON'S

P. & O.

SPECIAL LIQUEUR, 10 YEARS OLD
HIGHLAND WHISKY.
FERGUSON'S

SPECIAL CREAM

BREADALBANE HIGHLAND WHISKY.

These are the finest productions of Scotland,
and of absolute purity of all adulterations matter.

THE CREME DE LACRIME OF

WHISKIES.

PURE AND MILD

Sole Importers.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

MUSIC LESSONS.

MR. L. A. GRACA receives Pupils for
the VIOLIN, MANOLINE and
GUITARRA.

For Terms, Etc.,

Apply to THE STUDIO

ELGIN VILLA,
No. 19, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong, December, 27 1901. 2263

THE NEW TRAVELLERS' HOTEL.

74 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOW OPEN.

Hongkong, August 7, 1902. 1611



Sole Importers, and on & Co.
Messrs W. Brewer & Co., and all the
Principal Tobacconists.

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD. Portland Cement.

In casks of 375 lbs net \$5.50 per cask, ex Factory
In bags of 250 lbs net \$3.50 per bag, ex Factory.

FACTORIES—HONGKONG AND MACAO.

Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed
Faving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

FIRE CLAY WORKS.—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.

For further particulars, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

The Peak Hotel.

Admirably Situated—Sheltered from the North-East Monsoon and Open to the
South-West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
INTO THE HOTEL.

89, Telephone No. 29. Town Office, 7, DUNDRELL STREET.

DENNY, MOTT & DICKSON, LD.

BANGKOK (SIAM).

TEAK MERCHANTS AND SAW MILLERS.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE.

COTTAM & CO.,

ARE OFFERING
A LOT OF USEFUL OUTFITTING,
AT GREAT REDUCTION FOR CASH.
ONE WEEK ONLY.

Hongkong, August 16, 1902. 228

Cutler, Palmer & Co.,

LONDON.

(Wine Shippers to China since 1815).
Have always Stocks of their well-known Brands with
Hongkong, 15th July, 1901. SIEMSEN & CO. 1463

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR ALLAYING THE IRRITATION.

DAKIN'S SINGLE SEIDLITZ.

A MOST AGREEABLE AND EFFECTIVE EFFERVESCENT APERIENT.

CAMPHENOL.

UNEQUALLED FOR USE IN THE BATH AS A PREVENTATIVE AGAINST PRICKLY HEAT.

CHAMPAGNES

CHARLES HEIDSIECK,

PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

W. BREWER & CO.

NEW STOCK.

ARNOLD'S SUPERIOR WRITING INK

NEW BOOKS.

Navy and Army illustrated: Vol. 13 \$12.50
Strand Magazine, Vol. 23 2.50
Paris Salon Volume for 1900 1.50
Coronation, by Bernard Hamilton 1.50
Acres and Sons, by A. Kinnear 2.50
The One before, by Barry Pain 2.50
Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue, 2 Vols. 15.50
Annals of Westminster Abbey, by Bradley 1.50
Ranchley Black Sheep, by Louis Beke 1.50
The Childerbury Mystery, by Boothby 1.50
A Blaze of Glory, by J. Strange Winter 1.50
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, 10th EDITION,
(Vols. 1 and 2 ready).

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALE, BEER AND STOUT

IMPORTERS.

AGENTS FOR—

THE AQUARIUS COMPANY'S TABLE WATERS.

15, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, July 30, 1902.

THE POPULAR SCOTCH IS "BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H. M. THE KING.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong,
Sole Agents.

Name.	Flag and Description.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Last reported at.
Maria Theresa	Austrian cruiser	5900	30	10,000	Captain Hans	Shanghai
Alouette	French gunboat	300	—	—	Lieut. A. Belloy	Saigon
Argus	French gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. C. Espin	Canton.
Aspie	French gunboat	475	3	450	Commander Journot	Saigon
Avanhande	French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. de Ville	Hai Phong
Bengali	French cruiser	589	—	—	Capt. de Ville	Shanghai
Bugeaud	French gunboat	400	13	900	Commander Loeul	Hai Phong
Comete	French gunboat	690	—	—	Commander Leamy	Shanghai
Decade	French flag ship	8114	14	12,500	Captain Fournet	Chifu
D'Entrecasteaux	French cruiser	3739	10	900	Captain Serris	Nagasaki
Friant	French gunboat	1250	6	2350	Capt. Le Gallier	Saigon
Kersaint	French gunboat	470	—	—	Capt. Bémé	Saigon
Lion	French gunboat	3488	14	8500	Capt. Hervé	Yungfo
Osceol	French cruiser	9437	8	6071	Captain Louis	Talu
Redoubtable	French cruiser	1500	—	—	Captain Bonifoy	Along Bay
Styx	French gunboat	620	2	900	Capt. Vincent	Saigon
Surprise	French gunboat	—	—	—	Captain Morand	Shanghai
Takiane	French cruiser	—	—	—	Captain Blonde	Yungfo
Vauhan	French gunboat	—	—	—	—	Along Bay
Vigilant	French gunboat	499	4	441	Comdr. Villeneuve	Canton
Viper	French gunboat	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Russard	German gunboat	1600	8	2900	Comdr. von Russwitz	Kiautschon
Fürst Bismarck	German flagship	11,000	36	14,000	Captain Friedrich	Wessung
Goeben	German cruiser	1600	8	—	Commander Hilbrand	Nagasaki
Hansa	German cruiser	600	20	10,000	Capt. Paschen	Vladivostock
Hertha	German cruiser	600	20	10,000	Capt. Dürzowski	Shanghai
Ilia	German gunboat	1600	10	1300	Commander Alexander Shamer	Nagasaki
Jaguar	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. Berger	Shanghai
Luchs	German gunboat	850	10	—	Comdr. Wuthmann	Hongkong
Schlei	German gunboat	1120	8	1500	Comdr. Deernor	Shanghai
Scander	German gunboat	1600	8	280	Comdr. Hoffmann	Shanghai
Tiger	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. von Mittelsdorf	Tientsin
Vorwärts	German gunboat	—	—	—	Comdr. von Weise	Shanghai
Lombard	Italian cruiser	2900	10	6842	Captain John Boes	Shanghai
Marcu P.ub.	Italian cruiser	4383	16	10,543	Captain Botti	—
Puglia	Italian cruiser	2250	10	7000	Captain Canale	Nagasaki
Vesuvio	Italian cruiser	4350	14	6320	Captain Zini	Shanghai
Diu	Portuguese gunboat	720	—	—	Captain Azevedo	Hongkong
Zaire	Portuguese gunboat	950	—	—	Captain F. J. B. Leol	Hongkong
Admiral Nachmod	Russian cruiser	9000	18	8200	Captain Sternmann	Hakodadi
Albat	Russian cruiser	510	9	730	Comdr. Guinter	Vladivostock
Anaar	Russian cruiser	2900	5	4790	Comdr. Granatichko	Port Arthur
Bobr	Russian gunboat	1050	8	1150	Comdr. Zubovskiy	Nowchwang
Galadama	Russian gunboat	500	9	3500	Comdr. Yuriev	Port Arthur
Gromskikh	Russian gunboat	1430	6	2500	Capt. Miklinskovsky	Shanghai
Gromskikh	Russian battleship	12,364	14	14,500	Captain Essen	Port Arthur
Gudlak	Russian gunboat	1300	9	1400	Comdr. Shennoff	Port Arthur
Korovez	Russian gunboat	1213	7	1500	Comdr. Novakovsky	Shanghai
Krasnaya	Russian gunboat	1224	7	1400	Commander Muraviev	Vladivostock
Krasnaya	Russian gunboat	1499	6	2000	Comdr. Vasiliev	Port Arthur
Krasnaya	Russian battleship	12,674	15	14,500	Captain Koneff	Nagasaki
Krasnaya	Russian battleship	10,300	10	11,800	Captain Koneff	Port Arthur
Krasnaya	Russian battleship	10,960	10	10,600	Captain Ozeroff	Port Arthur
Krasnaya	Russian cruiser	1334	10	1786	Comdr. Kovarsky	Vladivostock
Krasnaya	Russian protected cruiser	12,200	32	17,000	Captain Sepulrennoff	Vladivostock
Krasnaya	Russian protected cruiser	10,923	28	15,000	Capt. Muraviev	Yokohama
Krasnaya	Russian battleship	10,960	10	10,800	Captain Flodovitch	Port Arthur
Krasnaya	Russian gunboat	950	2	1125	Lieut. Comdr. Ivanoff	Port Arthur
Krasnaya	Russian gunboat	1050	8	1120	Comdr. Ginter	Port Arthur
Krasnaya	Russian cruiser	6500	22	20,000	Capt. Balr	Port Arthur
Krasnaya	Russian gunboat	500	9	3390	Comdr. Zagoriansky-Kissel	Port Arthur
Krasnaya	Russian cruiser	1230	8	1191	Comdr. Albinoff	Port Arthur
Annapolis	U. S. gunboat	1000	10	1277	Commander Karl Rohrer	—
Don Juan de Austria	U. S. gunboat	1129	8	1000	Commander C. G. Bowman	Manila
Forle	U. S. gunboat	—	—	—	—	—
General Alava	U. S. gunboat	1800	—	—	Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Holm	Manila
Helena	U. S. gunboat	1202	8	1938	Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Hoagby	Manila
Isla de Cuba	U. S. gunboat	1903	8	2200	Comdr. H. H. Ingersoll	Manila
Isla de Luzon	U. S. flag ship	11,500	41	10,000	Commander W. J. Maxwell	Manila
Kentucky	U. S. gunboat	1030	8	2200	Comdr. J. K. Cogswell	Manila
Manila	U. S. gunboat	1900	2	750	Captain C. H. Stockton	Kobe
Manoedack	U. S. gunboat	3600	6	3000	Comdr. T. H. Stevens	Manila
Monocacy	U. S. gunboat	1570	4	650	Comdr. F. M. Wise	Hongkong
Montevideo	U. S. gunboat	4034	4	3244	Comdr. Dr.iko	Shanghai
San Orleans	U. S. cruiser	4140	—	—	Lieut. Comdr. Sperry	Nagasaki
New York	U. S. flag ship	8200	24	17,401	Captain M. R. S. Blackenzie	Amoy
Princeton	U. S. gunboat	1000	6	800	Commander J. P. Saffridge	Manila
Vicksburg	U. S. cruiser	1000	10	1118	Commander E. B. Barry	Manila
Wilmington	U. S. gunboat	1337	8	1834	Commander E. S. Frine	Shanghai
	U. S. gunboat	1710	6	1801	Commander W. Swift	Manila

TELEPHONE NO. 254.
CABLE ADDRESS "ACHEE & CO." HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.
ACHEE & CO.

祥利廣
17a Queen's Road.

**Furniture
Dealers.**

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BEDROOM
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS and
CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-
PROOF FILTERS,
ROSEBERRY LAMPS,
WHITE TURKISH
TOWELS and
COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,
BRASS UTENSILS,
and HOUSEHOLD
REQUISITES.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

28 & 34, Queen's Road
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel and Post Office).

General
Drapers
and
Outfitters

Manila and Brazilian

Straw Hats:
also, the Latest Shapes in
Sailors
JUST ARRIVED.

'Ping Pong.'
Complete sets, ranging
in Price from \$1 to
\$15.

DRESSMAKING

A SPECIALITY.
All cutting executed by
an experienced
Dressmaker.

NEW MILLINERY,
NEW WASHING
SILKS,
NEW SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.

Telephone No. 125.



SEASONABLE

WINES.

	per Dozen.	
LIGHT HOCKS	\$ 6.50 to \$13.00	
WHITE WINES	8.00 .. 13.00	
CLARETS	4.50 .. 13.00	
ST. LEON TONIC WINE	21.00	
BURGUNDIES	14.00 .. 30.00	

H. PRICE & CO.,
458 12, Queen's Road.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
Meetings
11.45 a.m. Extraordinary Meeting of
Shareholders of Queen Mines, Ltd.,
at the Company's Office.
Noon. Extraordinary Meeting of Share-
holders of Olivers Freshfield Mines,
Ltd., at the Company's Office.

General Memoranda.

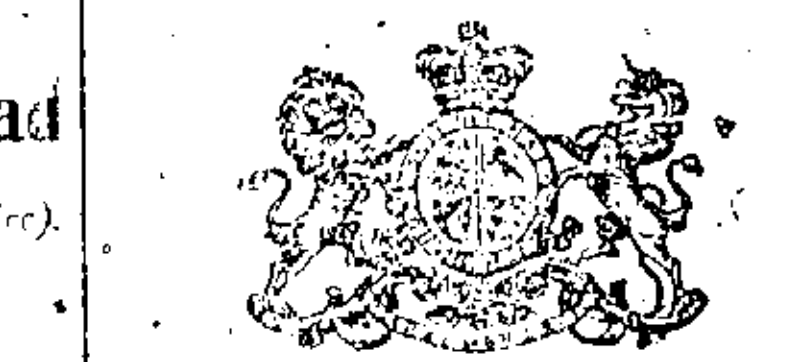
SATURDAY, August 23.
2.30 p.m. Auction of Household Furni-
ture, at the Residence of Mr J. M.
Beattie, Strawberry Hill, Peak.

TUESDAY, August 26.
Goods per *Kintok* not cleared at Noon
on this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, August 27.
Noon. Meeting of Shareholders of the
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited,
at the Company's Office.
Goods per *Lochter Castle* undelivered
after this date subject to rent.
Goods per *Bencara* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.
Goods per *Gundin* not cleared at 4 p.m.
on this date subject to rent.

'THE REVENUE OF CHINA.'
A SERIES OF ARTICLES.
Reprinted from 'The China Mail.'
WITH AN APPENDIX.

To be had at the Office of THE PAPER-
MILLS, KELLY & WALES, LTD.,
And Messrs. W. POWELL & CO.,
28 & 34, Queen's Road.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

Established A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

Celebrated

E

BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

Our Celebrated 'E' Liqueur SCOTCH

WHISKY is a Blend of the Finest

WHISKIES distilled in SCOTLAND

Specially selected. It is of great age.

Very fine and Mellow.

Its superior quality has established

its reputation as the LEADING

SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

Per Dozen \$15.00.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.
On the 19th August, at Clifton Gardens,
C. de la Rue, the wife of FRANK SMITH,
of a Son.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 5.50 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1902.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Yachting with Roosevelt.
A New York telegram, dated 11th
inst., says: "The Chinese Emperor's em-
peror, Prince Chen, went out for a trip on
the yacht *Mayflower*, with President
Roosevelt, on the 10th inst."

The Pacific Cable.
President Roosevelt has authorized
the contract of the Pacific Commercial
Company, for the laying of a cable to the
Philippines, subject to the approval of
Congress. The contract is not, however,
an exclusive one. It is proposed to com-
mence the work of construction at once,
and to complete it in fourteen months.

The Dock Company.
Mr J. R. Michael's amendment to the
Dock Company's meeting on Monday was
carried by 35 votes to 20, not 26 to 20 as
first reported. Three Directors, the Hon.
C. W. Dickson (of Messrs. Jardine, Math-
eson and Co.), Mr A. Houghton (of Messrs.
Mellors and Co.) and Mr B. Goetz (of
Messrs. Arncliffe, Kerber and Co.) voted
with the majority.

Celebrating the Coronation.

The *Kobe Chronicle* of the 11th inst.
says: "A mistake was perpetrated on Sat-
urday night which might have ended in a
tragedy. A considerable number of Japa-
nese youths were unwittingly admitted into
the Recreation Ground. Like most youth
they had very little soul, but an enormous
digestive capacity, and in the words of a
prominent committee-man 'they made a
believe for the rent and scolded all the
evening.'"

Profit-Sharing.

Ten or twelve years ago profit-sharing
was the fashion; to-day (says *Engineering*)
it is almost dead as the criminal. For a
Government Blue-Book shows that only
55,000 workers are involved in such
schemes, and the majority of these are
probably associated with co-operative con-
cerns, while only 14,579 last year are re-
ported as having earned a profit. Of 78
works in which profit-sharing continues,
classification includes 9 printing concerns,
7 engineering and shipbuilding yards, 4
agricultural concerns, 3 clothing factories,
8 food and tobacco works, and 3 metal
establishments. Some particulars are given
as to the number of participants in profits,
and the ratio of bonus allotted to wages.
There were, as we have said, 14,579
participants in the most recent year for
which figures are available; and these re-
ceived an average of 14.3 per cent. on their
wages. Were all equally fortunate, profit-
sharing would indeed be popular. The
actual result, however, has been disap-
pointing, is proved by the fact that quite
half the profit-sharing schemes commenced
have ceased, and in 18 out of 98 instances
the reason given is 'losses or want of suc-
cess,' and in seven cases 'the apathy of
employees.' In 24 cases the dissatisfaction
of employees was the cause, and in many
others the scheme seems to have failed to
bring about successful industrial conditions,
for its cessation was due to liquidation or
discontinuation of the business, to losses or want
of success in 18 works, and to disputes with
employees in three. Nothing succeeds like
success for the worker.

The Chinese Students in Tokyo.

The deportation of the ringleaders of
the Chinese students as a result of the
recent disturbance in Tokyo has aroused
bitter feelings among the remainder of the
students, who, it is reported, propose to
abandon their studies and return to China.
A number of prominent Japanese in Tokyo
have tried in vain to pacify the students,
about a hundred of whom in the Kolon
Shoin, a school under the control of Mr
Kano, Director of the Tokyo Higher
Normal School, together with two hundred
others, held a conference on Sunday last
and agreed to leave Japan. Some of them
propose to go back to China, and others to
proceed to England. It is reported (says
the *Kobe Chronicle*), that two or three
English gentlemen are advising the stud-
ents, and have suggested that an explana-
tion should be demanded from the Japanese
Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the
deportation of the ringleaders in the recent
disturbance. Mr Tani, the Chinese
Minister at Tokyo, on the 10th inst. ex-
plained to the students his reasons for
refusing to sign a guarantee in favour of
the five students who were desirous of en-
tering the preparatory school of the Military
Staff College. Some of the students, he
said, were men of bad character, and he
said (the deported ringleaders) having or-
ganised an agitation and acted in an arro-
gant and disorderly manner in the Legation.
In consequence, the Japanese Government
had ordered them to be deported. The
students were requested to attend to their
studies, and advised to keep clear of 'dis-
turbances.'

Lord Salisbury's Wit.

Lord Salisbury has often been spoken
of as cynical, but he is witty as well. The
story of his refusing to take an umbrella to
the Athenaeum because he 'could not trust
the bishops' is well known. 'What burial
authorities' does your Bill propose to
create?' he asked Lord Monckswell when
that peer brought in his 'Burial Authorities
(Creation) Bill.' The joke killed the
original title of Lord Monckswell's Bill. On
one occasion Lord Salisbury was talking
with Mr Maxia about the famous Maxia
gun, when the Prince of Wales came up,
and Lord Salisbury, addressing the Prince,
observed: 'I was just telling Mr Maxia
that he had prevented more men from
dying of old age than any other man who
ever lived.'

Rebellion of Volunteers in Formosa.

According to a telegram from the
Formosan Government (says the *Kobe
Chronicle* of the 7th inst.), about eighty
men belonging to the native volunteers
(*Shikoku*), stationed in the neighbourhood
of Sakikoku, rebelled on the morning
of the 1st inst., and after killing four
Government inspectors, attacked the con-
tingent of troops stationed at Shikoku.
Sakigaki Fujiwara, the commander of the
contingent, and several men were killed,
a number also being wounded. Two com-
panies of infantry have been sent to the
assistance of the contingent.

Notes by the Way.

H.M.S. *Albatross*, 1st-class cruiser,
arrived yesterday afternoon.

Many Americans have succumbed to
cholera in the provincial towns of Luzon.

The English Mail of the 19th July
was delivered in London on the 18th Aug.

Only one case of plague was reported
to-day. Dengue fever is now occupying
most people's attention.

General Funston, the capturer of
Aguinaldo, has undergone another opera-
tion, and there is grave apprehension over
the result.

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to learn that the thermometer registered
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We understand that the Hon. John
Barrett, Commissioner for the Far East
for the St. Louis Exposition, is expected to
arrive here on Sunday next, the 24th inst.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.
H.M.S. *Albatross*, 1st-class cruiser,
arrived yesterday afternoon.

Many Americans have succumbed to
cholera in the provincial towns of Luzon.

The English Mail of the 19th July
was delivered in London on the 18th Aug.

Only one case of plague was reported
to-day. Dengue fever is now occupying
most people's attention.

General Funston, the capturer of
Aguinaldo, has undergone another opera-
tion, and there is grave apprehension over
the result.

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Yesterday, the German steamer *Then*,
damaged at Haiphong recently in collision
with the s.s. *Frillig*, went into dock at
Hongkong for repairs to her stern. The
repairs are not extensive.

An extraordinary slump has occurred in
the demand for medals and other Corona-
tion souvenirs. Many Birmingham medal-
liers and jewellers anticipating a revival in
connection with the adjourned Coronation
celebrations, had brought out new designs
and stocked their warehouses and depots;
but, with few exceptions, they find them
totally unsaleable, the home and colonial
markets alike being overstocked. Goods,
which were originally quoted at 10s.
a gross, are now offered at 1s. 8d., without
including a buyer.

'My Lord.'
To-day, at the Supreme Court, the
new Attorney General begged to be ex-
cused by the Bench for so frequently
addressing the Chief Justice as 'Sir.' The
reason being that he came from a part of
Australia where 'Sir' was used in preference
to 'My Lord.'

Fire in a Steamer's Hold.
On the 9th inst., fire broke out in the
No. 3 hold of the H.A.L. steamer *Sithonia*
lying in Kowloon harbour. The fire was
caused by an explosion of some chlorate of
potash, and one of the coolies working on
board was partially asphyxiated by the smoke
and rendered unconscious. The fire was
put out after an hour's work, and nothing
but the chlorate of potash was destroyed.

Noah's Ark.
The discovery of a huge petrified ship
on the summit of a high hill near Prospect
River, Alaska, announced some time ago
by the *Express*, has now been confirmed.
The actual length of the vessel is stated
to be 1,100 feet. Local Indians familiar
with the Bible firmly believe that Noah's
ark has been found at last. It seems
natural to them that the ark should rest
near the Arctic Circle.

Breach of Trust.
To-day, a male Japanese, who fled to
Hongkong on the 10th inst. from Singapore,
and arrived here on the 31st ult., accompa-
nied by his wife, two other Japanese females
and a male servant, was handed over to two
officers of the Singapore Police, the charge
against him being criminal breach of trust
to the extent, we believe, of about \$20,000.
He had borrowed the money, it is alleged,
and states himself that he gambled largely
in shares.

Robbed on Her Doorstep.
Last evening about 9 o'clock (says the
Shanghai Times of the 14th inst.), a most
daring case of highway robbery occurred
at the entrance to the German Consulate.
Mrs A. Forke, the wife of the German Con-
sul, had been out shopping accompanied
by her little daughter, and was returning
when she noticed a rather well-dressed man
nearly following her. She took no notice
of him, but as she rang the bell of the
Consulate, the boy, who had slipped behind
one of the pillars of the steps leading to
the door, watched at her and stole her
bag away from her hands. She immedi-
ately gave chase. Her little daughter
started to follow, screaming loudly for her
mother, thereby alarming a number of
people in the Astor House, who also gave
chase. The thief by this time, having a
good start, and turning down one of the
lanes on the Whangpoo Road was lost to
sight. When the Police arrived, it was
too late for them to be of any assistance.
The satchel was a small black one, a little
larger than an ordinary purse, and con-
tained about twenty dollars, a few papers
and small purchases.

CHOLERA INFANTUM
Should be guarded against, and pre-
vented by treating the child at the
first onset of looseness of the bowels.
Mothers can not be too careful about this,
especially in hot weather. They should
have medicine ready for such an emergency.
No better remedy is prepared than Chamber-
lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy. Every household should have a
bottle at hand. Get it to-day. It may save
a life. For sale by All Dealers; Watson &
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reopen the whole matter. Mr. and
Mrs. Squires were in Peking during the
Siege of the Legation.]

**NEW STEAMER FOR THE AUS-
TRALIAN TRADE.**

The *Gasque Herald* of the 5th inst.
says:—Messrs. William Beardmore & Co.
(Limited), Glasgow, launched yesterday a
steel screw steamer of 5000 tons for the
Eastern and Australian Steamship Com-
pany, London. The vessel has been special-
ly designed to suit the requirements of the
company's service between Australia, China,
and Japan, and although intended to carry
a large cargo she will also maintain a good
speed at sea, and will have very superior
accommodation for first and second class
passengers. The general dimensions are:
Length, 400 ft.; breadth, 46 ft.; depth,
30 ft.; with a turreted funnel, long
bridge, full poop, and shade deck amid-
ships. The vessel is constructed of steel
to Lloyd's highest class, under special sur-
vey, and will be completed in accordance
with the Board of Trade regulations for
passenger steamers. The upper decks and
fittings are of oak, and the most modern
appliances have been supplied for the effi-
cient handling of ship and cargo, including
a very complete installation of electric
lighting with double dynamos, refrigerating
plant, chambers, &c. Luxurious accom-
modation has been provided before the ma-
chinery for first-class passengers; and as
the steamer is intended to trade in tropical
climates exceptionally large state-rooms
have been placed on the upper deck. These
admit of perfect ventilation, and they
are furnished with the most up-to-date
improvements for the comfort of the
passengers. Above on the bridge deck
are spacious dining saloon and music-
room on suite, with a comfortable smoking
room. Overhead, the shade-deck (on which
the boats are stowed) forms an admirable
shelter to the splendid promenade on the
bridge-deck, which is reserved for first-class
passengers. Very superior accommodation
(scarcely inferior to the first class) has been
supplied in the poop for the second-class
passengers. This includes a large dining
saloon, comfortable smoking-room, electric
lighting with double dynamos, refrigerating
plant, chambers, &c. The two decks are
fitted for European and Chinese am-
biguous. The machinery consists of a set
of triple-expansion engines driving
cylinders 25 ft. and 78 inches diameter
respectively by 11 ft. stroke, with two
double-ended boilers for a working pressure
of 20 lb., and fitted with the most recent
appliances for efficiency and economy, in-
cluding Havelock's forced draught, Brown
propeller blades, &c. Having been built
with a central water bow and featured the
vessel has a very symmetrical appearance,
and is altogether a splendid specimen of a
frigate-like merchant steamer. She was man-
aged by Mrs. Stephen Green, wife of
the company's superintendent at Sydney,
and after the launch was taken to Stokers
to receive her machinery. At luncheon in
the builders' offices, Mr. Squires, the new
vessel and the Health of Mrs. Green, was
proposed by Mr. Edmund Cairns, shipyard
manager, and replied to by Captain Green.

Mr De Windt's Expedition.
Reuter's representative at Dawson City
has received the following details of the
Expedition conducted by Mr. Harry de
Windt:—Our journey from Irkutsk to
Yakutsk, which was accomplished by means
of horses, occupied a month, and was run-
dered difficult by the ice in the River Lena.
From Yakutsk we proceeded to Verkhoyansk,
using reindeer for transport. This
section of the journey occupied three weeks.
Our road lay over precipitous mountains,
and the cold was intense, the thermometer
registering as low as 78 deg. below zero.
Leaving Verkhoyansk, we set out for
Kolymsk. On this journey we again used
reindeer. The stations were, after 200
miles apart, but we covered the distance in
three weeks. At Kolymsk we found the
inhabitants suffering from famine, and no
food was to be obtained. Consequently,
we had to leave for Bering quite unpre-
pared. The lot of political offenders at
Kolymsk is pitiable. There had been four
suicides and three had gone mad in two
years. We were the first persons to visit
them for 30 years. On the journey from
Kolymsk to Bering our party suffered
greatly from hunger and exposure. We
met no natives for 500 miles, found very
little driftwood, and were unable to make
a fire. We slept in tents with the tempera-
ture 40 deg. below zero. For 21 days we
lost our way; we were badly frozen, and
suffered greatly from hunger. The Chuk-
chis were unfriendly until we wore near the
Strait. The journey from Kolymsk, which
was made in sleighs drawn by dogs, oc-
cupied seven weeks. We then remained
for five weeks at East Cape, where we had
a bad time. Owing to the drunken orgies
indulged in by the Chukchis, we came into
collision with these people, in the course of
which one white man and two natives were
killed. Finally, we were taken off by the
cutter *Thetis*, which landed us on the ice
five miles from the shore, at Cape Prince
of Wales. The shore was quite unapproach-
able for the ship. It was a perilous pas-
sage of four hours over floes and open water.
We landed in America on June 19, just six
months after leaving Paris. The railway
project is quite feasible, except for the
mountains of Verkhoyansk.

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THE HONGKONG DOCKS.

MARCH, 1901.
Hickory, Hickory, Dicks!
Sweetest and truest of sticks!
If you buy them in sticks,
(You are sure to make hits.)
Hickory, Hickory, Dicks!

APRIL, 1901.
Hickory, Hickory, Dicks!
Workings are nearing the rocks,
And losing their all!
Because of the fall!
Hickory, Hickory, Dicks!

AUGUST, 1902.
Hickory, Hickory, Dicks!
Bargains are rendering their backs,
Because D. B. Brown
Keeps the dividend down!
Hickory, Hickory, Dicks!

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DOCK COMPANY.

To the Editor of "The China Mail."
Hongkong, August 21.
SIR, It is gratifying to see "A Shareholder" express his views as another shareholder, I will, with your permission, Mr. Editor, express mine.
In the main, I agree with "Shareholder's" opinion, but not on one point, namely, with regard to economizing by reducing the staff. Granted that at present it is more than sufficient, anyone who knows anything about docking and ship repairing is aware that it is mostly either a famine or a feast. We have had the famine, and the feast may follow any day. When work is abundant, the foremen are expected to be on duty night and day. I have known men to be six weeks without being outside the yard gates. In fact, of late years, they come any moment, and we must have a staff on hand to be ready to cope with it. Then, again, it must be remembered that we are not in Europe or America. Admitting that these men are overpaid as to their wages and qualifications, they would not be easy to replace when urgent service is required. They are mostly imported, and have left good situations at home to take up what appeared more remunerative employment here. The idea, then, of discharging wholesale, immediately trade falls off is impracticable. Moreover, it is not their fault that things are slack, and the human element ought to be considered.
I hold no brief for the Dock Co.'s staff. In fact I have always considered them overpaid and over-laided; but I know that if over strict supervision over the active workmen is relaxed the reputation of the Dock Co. for good work will vanish. The workmen are naturally good mechanics, but somehow it seems impossible to secure good artisans in Hongkong. All the most skilful either emigrate or start small shops of their own. Higher wages do not tempt them to stay, unless a sufficient staff of overseers is kept. The quality of the work turned out will degenerate to such an extent that ships now produce.

The reform required is in the matter of sub-contractors. At present, a "good" hand is sent out into the field. He is probably a first-class tradesman, but knows nothing about estimating, and especially about cost. When required to give a price for repairs, he asks a Chinese foreman how much he will do it for, doubles it, and says "his best bid." The native foreman gets anything he asks, and sends Mrs. Doss a handsome present at Christmas.
It is natural for Directors to have an indifference to the interests of shareholders in Hongkong. So many shares are in the hands of speculators who only hold them for the fluctuations of the market that it is hardly to be expected that any Board of Directors ever seriously consider the interests of shareholders as such. But if the Dock Board were the smart business men the Chairman at the meeting claimed them to be, they would have let us down a little more easily and so avoided that controversy.

It is also to be regretted that a Board of Directors of using their knowledge for their own personal gain in dealing with shares, and to boom or depress them accordingly. They do it; and as about the same dozen of men sit on the Board in this Colony they simply vote one another in and back each other up. In their own and each other's estimation they may be clever and acute in business; but somehow public shareholders do not always appreciate the fact. At least, two of the shipping companies whose beads sit on the Dock Board have made awful blunders during late years.
Some of the Directors had claim to be large and constant supporters of the Dock Co. Who else could they have sent their ships? And who gets the bonus to contributing shareholders? It would be interesting to know how much of this bonus is returned to the ships, and whether the Directors treat the work, and whether the Directors' fees would be sufficient inducement to guarantee consistent support if the bonus was non-existent.—Yours truly,

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

[Our correspondent will observe that one passage has been struck out of his letter. It is scarcely necessary to remind correspondents that they should be careful in imparting unwelcome motives to individuals.—Ed., C.M.]

Premier and Pace-Maker.

When the new Prime Minister left the House of Commons at half-past seven last evening, (says the Daily Express of 18th ult.), his first act was one that created amusement to a cluster of admirers. He espied a splendid looking automobile, by the side of which a youth in uniform, was standing. Genially patting the boy on the shoulder, he asked: "Tell me, is this a 28-h.p. De Dion?" Not knowing the august personage who addressed him, the deputy motorist answered, "Tain't that. She's a 15-h.p. Daimler." The Prime Minister moved off with a smile, whereupon a Unionist M.P., who was standing with the group of onlookers, told a story to the effect that only a short time ago Mr. Balfour left the House, and set off towards Knightsbridge in a motor car. After a while he noticed in the rear a cyclist, pedalling for all he was worth. "Shall we pace you?" shouted out Mr. Balfour, genially. He did not receive any immediate reply, but he knew the reason why, when his driver was ordered by a couple of constables to pull up, and the engine cyclist, who was a policeman, who had been taking records of the speed of the distinguished pace-maker.

SUPREME COURT.

Interesting Legal Point Threshed Out.

To-day, before the full Bench, sitting in Appellate Jurisdiction at the Supreme Court, a number of interesting points relating to procedure in the matter of appeals from Magistrates' decisions were raised by Sir H. Spence Berkeley, Kt., Attorney General, and carried triumphantly against the opposing force of Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law, who throughout the argument, which lasted for two hours, drove their spear against an impenetrable coat of mail and ultimately retired crushed and beaten before the clubs wielded by the new Attorney General.

The argument arose in connection with motions for leave to appeal against a decision given by Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, at the Magistrate's, on 4th July last, when three Chinese, named Chan Chi, Li Sang Chung and Lai Yiu, were prosecuted by Detective Sergeant W. Morrison and J. J. Watt on a charge of unlawfully keeping a gaming house at No. 15, Gilman Street, and convicted and sentenced, the first prisoner to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1000 or an additional three months, and the second and third prisoners to pay fines of \$250 each or suffer three months' imprisonment. The motion was based on the ground that the conviction on the evidence given was erroneous in point of law and fact. Before his learned friends began he desired to take preliminary objections to the hearing of the motions. There was nothing more clearly established as a rule than that, where a statute gives the right of appeal, the requirements of the statute must be strictly observed before the hearing of the appeal can be taken. He had three preliminary objections to the motions being heard at all. Two of this applied to what was called as a matter of procedure, the third, the world over, is a motion for leave to appeal on the question of law and fact, and the third objection applied equally to Mr. Slade and Mr. Sharp. He submitted that the Full Court had no power to entertain a motion for leave to appeal from a Magistrate's decision on a question of law or a question of fact. Leave to appeal to the Full Court had to be granted by the Magistrate who had heard the case. Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, which conferred jurisdiction upon the honorable Court, did not confer jurisdiction upon that Court to grant anyone leave to appeal to it. Mr. Sharp, he contended, could not ask from their Lordships that which the statute, which gave him the right to appeal, said he must ask from the Magistrate from whose decision he appealed. The second objection he put was that the motion did not comply with section 105 inasmuch as it did not state forth the ground for appeal. Objection No. 3 was that an appeal on a question of law could not be brought by way of motion for rehearing unless four clear days notice were given to him. After further argument the Attorney General concluded by submitting that there was no appeal before the Court, and that both motions filed in the Court must be dismissed as not being made in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law to enable an applicant to be heard and to enable the Court to give a decision.

Mr. Sharp in reply contended that the form followed had been the form of procedure in use here and that it was not binding on the Full Court, though no doubt the consent of the Magistrate would influence the Full Court in allowing the appeal. The Court had a discretion as to whether it would grant a rehearing, and it was perfectly proper for the applicant to put his application in that way. He submitted that if they asked their Lordships for a rehearing, as their Lordships had power to grant it, that would have been as good as asking their Lordships to grant an application to rehear. As to the second objection the grounds were stated in the motion. They assailed the conclusion that the defendants kept a common gaming house, and said it was unjustified by the evidence, but they admitted the evidence.

The Chief Justice said it was his opinion that the notice of motion was wrong. Then followed long discussion between the bench and the bar. Mr. Sharp—We are really here asking your Lordships to exercise your discretion in our favour. The Chief Justice—You are asking for leave to appeal; you have got to get the Magistrate's leave, and we have got to get your Lordships' also. The Chief Justice—You get out by proper motion. Mr. Sharp—It amounts to this that if your Lordships have the power to say "No," then you can also say "Yes." As to the setting down, the hearing was set down not by the parties but without their knowledge and by the Court.

The Chief Justice said the motion was defective in that it did not comply with section 105 of the Magistrates Ordinance. The Court had no jurisdiction to entertain any appeal in this matter, as regarded the facts.

The Puisne Judge concurred. Continuing after further argument, the Chief Justice said it seemed that there had been some singular misconception on the part of the applicant as to the practice. It was simple enough, and was laid down in the Ordinance. They had got to transmit the case to the Registrar, and, before doing that, they must give notice of the appeal to the other side and send a copy of the case as stated by the Magistrate. When the case was set down for hearing the other side must get four clear days' notice. He thought the best course would be to dismiss both these motions with costs, the motions, if set down for hearing, to be heard next Thursday.

The Attorney General—We must have observance of order and regularity in this Court. After a little further attempted argument on the part of both Mr. Slade and Mr. Sharp, which their Lordships were averse to hearing, the discussion ended.

REVIEWS.

CHARLES DARWIN: His Life told in an autobiographical chapter and in a selected series of his published letters. Edited by his son, Francis Darwin. New edition, with Portrait. John Murray, London. 2/6 net. (Forwarded by Messrs Kelly and Walsh).

This is an abbreviation of the Life and Letters published in 1887, retitling chiefly the personal parts. With interesting tender and true the son gives here the Natural History of the great Naturalist. His early love of collecting specimens and making experiments as well as propounding theories prepare the reader in a measure for what follows. The voyage in the *Beagle* enabled him to reveal in his daring pursuit and determined his career. The origin of his mammoth work, "The Origin of Species," is very fully described, largely in his own words. His entire relationship with A. R. Wallace, his patient persistence both with attractive work and drudgery, his unselfishness to money, his constant consideration for his animals, with his strong views as to the experiments on living animals, these traits of his life and character are vividly reproduced here. There is a pathetic strain all through the record and correspondence, proceeding from his constant ill health. His almost incredible patience in research and the labor of preparing his results for the press were burdened throughout with such bodily weakness and pain as could have deterred any indomitable man. Darwin's aid to the study of Biology, Geology and Botany is incalculable. And this, in spite of the fact that his main contention is untenable. With his natural modesty, he says of this "In my wildest day-dream, I never expect more than to be able to show that there are two sides to the question." He propounded not a conclusion but a working theory. His methods and the turn he gave to the study of Evolution, however, as well as his store of facts have been invaluable. It is not his fault if the intelligent speculations of the learned become the vague prejudices of the vulgar. "The Origin" itself is now published at one shilling. This cheap "Life" constitutes a fine introduction to the *Magnus Opus*. By the way, there are many new "sidelights" on scientific and literary contemporaries in the volume before us.

THE SHAWOON THIRDS. By Horace A. Vachell. Six shillings. Murray. (Forwarded by Messrs Kelly and Walsh).

Jealousy in a good woman and true wife is here seen as a baleful thread traversing a part-colored fabric of selfishness. Ralph Benafay meets Ursula Severn. "I cannot marry a man who has divorced his wife," she declares. But, loving him, she marries him. Then the first wife becomes a shadowy thing, a constant reminder of the danger by the first marriage comes to the daughter in the attractiveness of rape maidenhood. Natural affection stirs Ralph to rescue her from the contamination of her mother's course of life. The divorce, with a certain amount of justification, hereafter, this day becomes a substantial thread between husband and wife. This jealousy Ursula strives sternly to suppress. Ralph, in self-denying manliness, again yields up his wife to her desolate mother. The introduction of Ursula's mother, the impetuosity of the divorce, affords material for a subtle study which is cleverly done. Though this is avowedly a study of a temperament, the plot is strong, and dramatic position is given to the story. The story is restrained in passion and strong in resource. Though an analysis of character, the reader is not wearied by over-development.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The Bank of Madras.
Calcutta, August 5.—At the Bank of Madras annual meeting, Sir George Arbuthnot, who was in the chair, said that the Bank had done sound, satisfactory business, resulting in a net profit of nearly four and a half lakhs of rupees, which represented nearly 15 per cent on the capital, though the Bank was at a considerable disadvantage compared with the Presidency Banks of Bengal and Bombay, owing to the large number of its branches compared with its share capital.

The Congestion in Calcutta Courts.

Calcutta, August 6.—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has now addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal, pointing out the habitual delays in the administration of justice in the Calcutta Police Court, citing instances of the inordinate protraction of cases through needless adjournments. The Chamber asks for a full and searching enquiry.

The Indus cuts a new Channel.

The river Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan has unaccountably cut a new channel quite independently of the protection works, and the once-doomed town is now permanently safe.

Disorderly Condition of Arabia.

Bombay, August 4.—Arabian news to the Times of India states that another boat with 20,000 rupees in specie was looted in the Arabian Sea. Armed pirates, Sheikh Mahabub sent 300 men to the place and insisted upon the punishment of the pirates and the return of the silver, which has been promised.

A well-known Bahrain correspondent says that it is reported at Bahrain that Abdul Rahman bin-Saoud, who left Kowet with 800 camel fighting men to assist his son at Rayah, encountered en route a branch of the tribe called Mutair, encamped at a watering place about six days' march from Kowet. All the fighting men of the Mutairs were absent with a caravan proceeding to Samawah, and women and children only, with shepherds, were left in the camp. Abdul Rahman bin-Saoud thought the opportunity too good to be lost; and he threw himself on the encampment, and carried off 150 horses and many camels and sheep. It is not yet known whether any casualties occurred.

Great uneasiness prevails as to the disturbed condition of affairs at Al-Hassa. For twelve months now the tribes have persistently raided caravans passing between Al-Aqel and Al-Hassa. Yet the caravans have not been stirred into action. No commandant, officers, or men of the battalion escorting large caravans have been killed, and no punitive measures have been resorted to. The people expect nothing from the British, and feel that they are at the mercy of the Bedouins. The opinion grows that the Porte is powerless to assist the position of affairs, and is allowed to reach the Sultan. It is certain that unless steps are taken to assert the Sultan's authority Al-Hassa will pass away from Turkish rule, and will either become independent or seek the protection of some other Power. There is the usual talk at Bassorah and Baghdad that the authorities are preparing a large force to launch against the marauders, but we grow weary of so much talk that never ends in action.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A German Appreciation.

The Berlin correspondent of *The Standard* writes on the 21st ult.:—General von der Goltz, for many years the Instructor of the Turkish Army, has just published in the *Deutsche Revue* a noteworthy article on the lessons to be learned from the Boer War. After showing that the nature of the Boer War explains much, if not all, that happened there, he says that the secret of the resistance of the Boers has been erroneously stated to be their marksmanship. But, he adds:—

"The experience of European officers who were in the War convincingly proved that the Boers, on one average, were no better riflemen than the average well-drilled German soldier, apart from the fact that many who fought with the Boers came from towns and cities, or were immigrants, who were not in the possession of the 'inherited virtues of the old Colonial.' Also, the tradition that every Boer is a hero and a peerless marksman is a mere legend. The majority of the Leaders and soldiers, however, were essentially natives by their robust constitutions, their hard lives and their keen eyesight; but this cannot solve the whole riddle. It is equally incorrect to ascribe the protraction of the War to the abnormal incapacity of the Boers, and to the tactics of the English Leaders, as open to criticism, but it must not be forgotten that the first errors at the seat of War, especially the locking up of the English troops at Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking, contributed a great deal to the protraction of the English operations. The anxiety to retain those places brought about a division of the troops seeking to relieve them, until Lord Roberts put an end to the misadventure, and advanced with united forces, and Bloemfontein, against Johannesburg and Pretoria."

With regard to the fighting capacity of the English troops, I may add the answer given by one of the German officers who was in the Campaign to General von der Goltz:—"They behaved almost like German troops during the Campaigns. This is the highest praise that can be bestowed on them by a German General. Boer men they were not, but they were not inferior to them. The extraordinary superiority of the English Artillery proved without effect in nearly all the hard fighting. He attributes it to the circumstance that 'the effect of modern guns greatly decreases the length of the battle, and the only question is, that an increase of their number is absolutely useless if the room at their disposal does not increase in proportion to the number of guns. The Boers, however, were not so much concerned with the number of guns as with the quality of the ammunition. This was proved at Austerlitz, where two hundred and forty-four Prussian guns would do nothing against the forty-four French ones.' The same thing was noticed by a Prussian officer who had fought at Beaulieu, one of the severest battles of the Franco-German War, and who was also at Colenso. He told the General that the attack of the English Artillery made an indescribable noise, but had next to no result, adding, however, that the only question is whether the reserves of civilised soldiers could stand the moral effect of such a terrible fire. The Boers have no nerves."

After pointing to the fact that the engagements of Ladysmith and Kimberley were of a purely defensive nature, the length of a pure defensive in face of a frontal attack, General von der Goltz arrives at the conclusion that the value of a careful use of natural cover, and of the greatest economy of the part of the Leaders, and the Boers have proved in the Boer War. He commends the extensive use of Mounted Infantry, which, he thinks, may also be employed advantageously in European wars. In conclusion, he emphasizes the fact that the value of faith, liberty and patriotism has once more been asserted, and that the education of youth, especially in the military service, must be directed to this end. "The objection that the Boers were not trained from subjects of a pure defensive nature is only partially true. They were, and must have been, defeated in the long run because their warfare was only defensive, without any definite aim. It is a great advantage to the English, that they have put a decided policy, directed towards great and positive objects. During my lengthy stay in the East, a high Indian officer told me about twenty years ago, 'We shall lose India one day, but through the Indians themselves. They are commencing to state themselves free from tutelage, and a nation of three hundred millions cannot be kept down forcibly by a few hundred thousands. We shall then have compensation, which we shall find in Africa.'"

The Yokohama Hotel Case.

The hearing was resumed at Yokohama on the 7th inst. of the suit of Mr. Jovansen against the Club Hotel, of which he was until recently manager. The claim is for illegal dismissal and amounts to over 8775. The principal witness was Mr. R. G. Hopkins, until recently employed at the hotel, but who was dismissed the day previously. In answer to the Court, witness said it was a fact he was assaulted on the 26th February by Mr. Jovansen, who accused him of being familiar with his wife, but after inquiring into the case the directors had exonerated him (witness) from the charge. In answer to further questions, witness said the goods imported from Birmingham by the manager were unsuitable for the business, inferior, and a little dearer than could be obtained in Yokohama. Witness corroborated previous evidence to the effect that plaintiff had sent out cards of invitation to foreign sailors in port, upon which the fares to the Yoshiwara were printed. The evidence was next taken of the foreign cook lately employed in the hotel, who spoke of the price of the provisions purchased by Mr. Jovansen, the object of plaintiff's counsel being to prove that the administration of the hotel under Mr. Jovansen's management was not needlessly expensive. This witness being French, and there being no interpreter in Court, an endeavour was made to get along Japanese, but beyond the first few questions the cook floundered as the Judge's language became more profound. Complainant's counsel endeavoured to help the case along by a little piggin-Japanese, but no real progress was made until an interpreter arrived in Court. At the conclusion of the cook's evidence the hearing was adjourned sine die.

To-day's Advertisements.

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EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.
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Tu Chai	—
Ge, —Che Khoo	—
—Shan Kai pair	—
Canton, —Pak Kup each	24
Hailow, —Hoi How Pak Kup	21
Uni-Chun each	—
eds, —Wo Fa Cheuk dozen	—
—Sa-Chui	26
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Fen, —Na	25
Shen, Shanghai, —Shanghai Sui-ap, pair	—
Sui Ap Chai,	—

Fish.		
—Ko Yu	...	24
—Bin Yu	...	11
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Li Yu	...	13
—Chik Yu	...	9
—Mun Yu	...	10
—Hai	...	12
Fish.—Muk yu	...	13
Sa Mang Yu	...	31
—Wong Mei Lau	...	10
sh.—Tit Tu Sa	...	7
ongor.—Hoi Manu	...	12
resh water.—Tam Sin Yu	...	12
ellow.—Wong Sin	...	24
—Tien Kai	...	20
—,—Sok Pan	...	48
on.—Pak Kup Yu	...	10
gs.—Tso Pak	...	13
t.—Cheung Kwan Yu	...	15
—Wong Fa Yu	...	14
—Wu Yu	...	20
rs.—Lung Ha	...	18
rol.—Chi Yu	...	11
Fish.—Mon Yu	...	18
—Chai Yu	...	13
—Sang Hoo	...	16
Fish.—Kai Kung Yu	...	11
—Tau Loo	...	14
—Fa Paw Pwong	...	8
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Artichokes, 1 Shanghai.	Shemug, Hai Ah	丁	竹
Chi Cheuk	...	了	治
Beans, (French). Macao, —Oh Moon Pin Tau	...	澳	門
..., (French). Shanghai. Shuang Hai	...	邊	邊
Pin Tau	...	上	海
Sprout, — Ah Choi	...	2	芽
Long, —Tau Kok	...	8	莖
Root, —Hung Choi Tau	each	2	角
Prinjals, Green. — Ching Yuen Ker	...	3	頭
Red, —Hung Ker...	...	3	紅
Russias, —Pak Choi...	...	5	茄
Shallots, Shoots, — Cheuk Shun	...	10	菜
Shallots, Chinese, coin. —Kai Chey	...	4	白
Shallots, Root, — Kai Lan Tau	each	—	竹
Shallots, (Shanghai). —Yeh Choi	...	8	笋
Shallots, Shoots, —Kau Shun	...	—	芥
Shallots, Large size, — Tai Yek Choi-fa, each	...	—	蘭
Medium size, —Cheung Yeh Choi-fa	...	—	頭
Small size, —Sai Yeh Choi Fa	...	—	膠
Shallots, —Kan Shun	...	9	笋
Sclery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Choi	...	10	金
English, —Yeung	...	—	庫
White, —Pak	...	—	芹
Philips Drive, —Con Lai Chin	...	18	菜
Red, —Hung fa	...	7	芹
Green, —Ching Lai Chin	...	7	菜
Curry Stuff, English. —Ka Lee Choi Lin...	...	6	乾
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	...	7	辣
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	...	8	椒
Garlic, —Suen Tau	...	6	料
Ginger, young, —Sun Tsa Keung	...	6	青
Old, —Lo Keung	...	—	瓜
Japanese Radish, S'hai —Lik Kan	...	20	頭
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	piece	—	蒜
Lettuce, —Yeung Sang Choi	each	1	新
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	...	4	子
Mandarin, —Kwei Lau Ma Tai	...	10	翼
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Sung Cho Kho	...	80	老
Onions, Doulay, —Yeung Ching Tau	...	10	力
Green, —Sung Chung	...	6	寶
Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Chung Tau	...	8	米
Japan, —Yut Poon	...	8	生
Okroes, —Mo Ker...	...	9	菜
Parsley, English, —Yeung Un Sai	...	1	洋
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	...	—	生
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	...	5	葱
Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Shu Tsai	...	3	頭
Shallots, —Con Chung Tau	...	—	上
American, —Pa Ki	...	—	海
Focchow, —Fuk Chun Shu Tsai	...	—	薯
Macao, —Oh Moen	...	—	仔
Pumpkin, —Toong Kwa	...	3	仔
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	dozen	—	仔
Shallots, —Con Chung Tau	...	9	仔
Spinage, (Chinese). —Paw Choi	...	—	仔
Spinach, —Yin Choi	...	3	仔
Tomatoes, —Fan Ker	...	8	仔
Taro, —Wu Tau	...	3	仔
Turnips, —Panti, (Yang). —Low Pak	piece	—	仔
English, —Jung Low Pak	...	—	仔
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit Kwa	...	3	仔
Waters Cressess, —Sai Yeung Choi	...	6	仔
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